BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic atches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Righth avenue an NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-IXION-THE MILITARY BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ava.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-IXION-IRELAND AS IT WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-FER OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE DANCING BAR. THE TAMMANY, Pourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matince at 25.

MRS. F. B. DONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16:

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMI BELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. COLLISSIUM BUILDING, Sixty-third street and 3d av.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sta. THEODORR THOMAS' POPULAR CONCRETS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, June 18, 1870.

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PATE DE CANINE A LA OGALALLA-Red dog stuffed with lies.

"ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK BROKEN!"-When orator Banks' wind gave out, in his late speech on the Cuban question, there were some outsiders cruel enough to cry out, "Another national bank busted !"

Good News. -The news that within the last day or two the health of the Emperor Napoleon h improved. Upon his life hangs the peace of France and of Europe, and while he lives "the empire is peace."

THE "YOUNG DEMOCRACY" TO HAVE A MOR-SEL -State Senator Michael Norton has been appointed baggage master at Castle Garden in place of Captain Albertson, rotated out. This appointment gives to Michael the control of fifty baggage smashers.

GREAT CONSTERNATION prevails among the apple merchants and other sidewalk retailers around the City Hall Park in view of the impending general reconstruction of said Park. Well, well, so goes the world. "Here to-day and gone to-morrow" is the universal law. "But what's the holds so long as you're 'appy ?"

THE CABINET CRISIS, say some of the Washington newsmongers, is not settled by the appointment of a new Attorney General, but that Secretary Fish must resign, and the "jolly good fellow" Robeson likewise. Very good if these things must be, let them come; and although a change in the ship's crew while the ship is anchored at low tide will not make much difference the country would not object to a general reorganization, just for a change.

THE INDIANS-TRY THE PROPOSITION OF RED CLOUD .- Would it not really be a good plan to try the experiment of sending honest men to deal with the Indians? We have tried nearly everything else, from strychnine to the palaver of the Quakers, and nothing gives us a satisfactory result. In the recent Indian speeches the burden of the cry is that they have been cheated, right and left, on all occasions, and in every way. Now as the nation certainly has a disposition to exhaust fair means, why not try the proposition of Red Cloud and deal with the red man through honest agents? At least make it certain that the Indian hostility is not because of his discontent over dishonest practices.

GOLDWIN SMITH. - In "Lothair" Mr. Disraeli is supposed to have alluded to Mr. Goldwin Smith as a person "unable to profit even by his limited experience of life from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit, which prevent him from ever observing or thinking of anything but himself. He was gifted with a great command of words, which took the form of endless exposition, varied by sarcasm and passages of ornate jargon." Mr. Smith accepts the portraiture, and is even doing what he may by letter writing to demonstrate its fidelity. This course on his part was, however, not necessary to justify Disraeli's picture to those who remember the immeasurable conceit and impertinence of this professor apropos to Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims treaty of Reverdy Johnson.

The Revenue, Income Tax and General Financial Situation.

The revenue of the government is, in round numbers, \$354,000,000—that is, from internal resources \$180,000,000, and from customs \$174,000,000. The leading and prominent men of the dominant and administration party in Congress assert that the government can be carried on with an expenditure of a hundred nillions a year, or less, independent of the interest on the debt. The total interest on the debt is, without calculating fractions, \$127,000,000. Add a hundred millions to this for current expenses and this will give a total of \$227,000,000. But suppose we add thirty nillions more, that is \$130,000,000 a year for current expenses, independent of the interest on the debt; we then have a total of \$257,000,000, or about a hundred millions less than the revenue. There is a surplus of a hundred millions a year. And this has been about the amount which the Secretary of the Treasury has had to apply for the purchase or liquidation of the debt.

This is a very gratifying state of things for the country, so far as its resources and the payment of the debt go. It raises our credit abroad and at home and makes the bondholders everywhere happy. The Secretary of the Treasury and many others believe that it will enable the government to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest, though there may be some doubt if the bondholders would willingly relinquish securities which stand so high in the market and bearing six per cent interest for others bearing four or four and a half per cent. At any rate shows the ability of the country to pay the debt, enormous as it is, within a short time. But the question arises here, ought the present generation, or the people of the present time, who have borne the brunt of the battle for the Union, and who have contributed so largely to the necessities of the government, be called upon to pay the whole of the debt? Ought not the next generation, who will have suffered none of the evils and immediate burdens of war, and for whose benefit it was waged, contribute something toward the payment of the debt ?

We do not agree with the short-sighted financial theorists who maintain that a national debt is a national blessing. It is an evil in every point of view in a republican country. In monarchical countries, where governments depend for their stability upon the support they may receive from artificial means, and not from the strength of the institutions or principles of self-government, a national debt may rally to their support, under any circumstances, a large class of fundholders; but we need no such expedient here. We do not want to create a class specially interested in sustaining the government for their own welfare. The people of the United States love their institutions and need no extrangous or artificial aid to maintain them or to stimulate their patriotism. A national debt here is not a blessing even in this sense. Indeed, it is a curse anywhere. It helps to create or maintain a privileged class, it keeps the mass of the people in poverty and their noses to the grind stone, and it is an efficient instrument in perpetuating tyrannical and class governments. No stronger support, probably, could be found. if a debt be not absolutely overwhelming, to a monarchical or aristocratic government. Liberty and republican institutions need no such aid.

Still, as was said, there is no necessity to saddle the whole weight of the national debt, amounting in round numbers to two thousand four hundred millions, upon this generation, upon the people who have borne so much already. Let us not stop paying the debt : let us contribute a good round sum annually for its steady liquidation; but it is not necessary to pay a hundred millions a year and to tax the people for that amount. A permanent sinking fund of half or even one-third that sum would be sufficient. The people would see the debt wasting away gradually and be satisfied. As population and the wealth of the country increase the burden would be felt less. and if deemed expedient the sinking fund could be augmented after some years have passed. This we consider the proper financial policy of the government.

A hundred millions a year can very well be

cut off the revenue. Taxation to that amount can be reduced, and still a large sum can be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt, as well as having a very liberal amount for current expenses. A revenue unnecessarily large only leads to extravagance and corruption. Economy and public virtue are closely connected. One of the first things Congress should do is to abolish entirely the income tax. It is an unpopular and juquisitorial tax. It invades the private affairs of our citizens and leads to false swearing and all sorts of corruption. It requires a costly and complicated system for its collection. It is in every sense incompatible with the freedom of our republican institutions. The injury done to the country and morals of the people far exceed the value obtained. The tax on coal and other things of absolute necessity to the people should be abolished, and we are glad to see Congress is doing something to that end. A great deal, however, remains to be done. The whole system of revenue laws need simplifying, so that the income of the government may be derived chiefly from a few articles of luxury and at a comparatively small cost of collection. To pay the debi rapidly is no doubt gratifying and makes a fine financial exhibit to the country from month to month, but to reduce the taxation that bears most directly and heavily upon the people would be more popular. The administration and dominant party in Congress can do as they please; they have all the power, and we call upon them to relieve the people of many of their burdens and to leave the payment of a portion of the debt to the rising generation and the future augmented wealth of the country.

MONUMENTAL ANOMALIES .- As the people are just now discussing one more monument would it be impertinent to inquire what has become of the monument to Lincoln? We do not object to monuments to Dickens, Schiller, Humboldt and all other men worthy such honor: but is it not odd that we should have them even before there is a monument in any public place in this city to Alexander Hamil-

Congress-Mrs. Lincoln's Populon-The Franking Privilege Bill.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance petty malice ever evinced in any national legislature is that shown by the Senate in regard to pensioning Mrs. Lincoln. The bill for this purpose was taken up in the Senate yesterday. with a fair prospect of its passage, when Mr. Edmunds of Vermont made a rabid Puritanical harangue in opposition to the measure, and succeeded in staving off the vote for the present. The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Ramsey moved as an amendment the House bill abolishing the franking privilege. The Senate, however, appeared little inclined to deprive themselves of this privilege, and accordingly rejected Mr. Ramsey's amendment by a vote of 16 to 31. Mr. Sumner then moved his amendment providing for a penny postage system for half ounce letters, authorizing stamped envelopes for the departments and Congress and reducing the cost of mail service on railroads. The amendment was discussed at length and finally rejected, when another amendment was offered and adopted providing for the reduction of letter postage to two cents. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

The first business before the House yester day was the Virginia contested election case of Whittlesey against Mr. Kenzie, which was quietly disposed of by confirming the right of the sitting member, Mr. Kenzie, to his seat. A resolution was introduced to pay Whittlesey, the contestant, fifteen hundred dollars for expenses, but this was a little too barefaced for even the Forty-first Congress to swallow without making a slight show of resistance, and accordingly the matter was laid over. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill equalizing bounties, allowing all soldiers eight and one-third dollars per month for each month served during the late war. The bill is the same bill which the House had passed twice before, and no objection being made it was the third time passed. The bill granting the island of Yerba Buena, in San Francisco harbor, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company was taken up and its iniquity exposed by Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin so cleverly that the House rejected the bill by a vote of 80 yeas to 82 nays. This is the severest rebuke the House has yet administered to the land grabbers. There are a number of like swindles before the Honse, and that body can do no more effective service than take similar action upon them all.

The Great Beethoven Festival. The grand Beethoven Musical Festival will come to a conclusion to-day by an afternoon and an evening performance. The original design of the jubilee did not extend beyond last night, but it appears that the managers have been so far encouraged by the extraordinary success attending the enterprise that they have prolonged it for another day. In many respects it has indeed been a great success. The whole prominent artistic talent in the country, whether native or foreign, has had an opportunity, in the brief space of a few days, to invite the criticism of the public under every phase of musical display. In oratorio, in opera, in the strength and unity of the grandest choral effects ever conceived by the mightiest minds; in the richness and grandeur and delicacy of instrumentation, as well as in the masterly skill which guides the baton of the conductors and ministrates to make a harmonious whole of this vast mass of atoms of sound, the thousands who visited the Coliseum during the past week found something not only to enjoy, but to study and think about. The strains of the music will pass away, but the experience of what art can be made to accomplish will remain with the people after this rand effort has been completed

The Festival has brought out all our best artists, and in a variety most charming. We had Parepa-Rosa delivering the solemn passages of Haydn's "Creation" magnificently, and in the lighter bits of opera as brilliantly as on the lyric stage. Kellogg, too, renewed in her audience the fervor of admiration which she always awakens. Madame Anna Bishop brought back some of the pleasantest memories of her familiar triumphs. Brignoli, of course, as delicious as ever in "I Lombardi," and "Trovatore" and "Don Giovanni," and a host of others, from the German and English troupes, made a novel ensemble. We never had before, and may never see again, the same combination of foreign and native talent of the first order in the country upon the same stage. In this sense at least the great Beethoven Festival is a curiosity as well as a success.

Now that Lo! the poor Indian, has departed from Washington, the question there in polite circles is now, "Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

THUNDER SHOWERS in London indicate that the dry season in England, as in New York State and in Canada, is over, and that refreshing rains have generally set in over "all the thirsty land" on the other side as well as on this side the rain-giving sea.

A WOLFF IN A TRAP. - In every recent case of death by malpractice that has come before the public we have always looked for the name of Dr. Wolff, and we have found it in a great many. Now, every doctor who engages in this sort of "professional" enterprise commits a crime. Skill carries many doctors through, because as they do not cause death the case never comes before the public; but when death is caused society has fair ground for claiming that exemplary punishment shall be meted to the offender. The testimony in the case of Henrietta Uhlmann is sufficient to convict Dr. Wolff, and if he goes free we assist in the growth of crime. One criminal has just been sent to State Prison for ten years for attempting to kill a man. Shall this one, who has actually killed more than one woman, escape with a lighter punishment?

REL RIVER REBELS .- The Canadians profess to have received information that Riel can muster no more than three hundred fighting men, but can raise a thousand bummers if no hard knocks are expected and plunder be plenty. It is not astonishing that the Winnipegers should have no stomach for fighting. They certainly cannot be so insane as to join Riel in the hope of finding anything worth stealing in the captured camps of the Canadian volunteers.

The cordwainers in Massachusetts have put their foot in it. They have struck for higher wages; and what is the result? The shoe manufacturers telegraph to China or San Francisco for workmen, and, presto! as if by magic, up pops a gang of Oriental pigtails, cocked and primed, and, with their unrivalled imitative powers, within forty-eight hours they commence making shoes as handily as the most expert waxend in the Commonwealth. Of course this introduction of a foreign and servile class of workmen into a trade that had ecome, as it were, native and to the manner born in New England, created considerable indignation among the Crispin societies, and it was with no little difficulty that the intruders were enabled to commence and proceed with their labors. But it is not only in New England that this

excitement prevails. It has already spread to other places. In Troy, in this State, a mass meeting of workingmen has been held and a protest entered against the importation of coolie laborers. Statistics were shown where the Chinese had already seriously reduced the wages of certain kinds of labor in California, and predictions were made that if the coolies obtained a foothold in the manufacturing towns of the East and West an incalculable amount of damage would ensue to the native working classes. This damage would not be confined to the workingmen alone, but the working women, especially in the shoemaking districts, would feel its effects more seriously than the nen. There are many thousands of females employed in the shoemaking business in Massachusetts and throughout New England. The delicate work they do can be readily imitated by the dainty-fingered Chinese, who can live and thrive upon what would not keep an American girl in shoestrings. Hence if Asiatic cordwainers once obtain a foothold in the shoe manufactories of the East the instincts of grasping capitalists will lead them to dispense with native-born labor altogether and engage that of the foreign element. In their strikes, then, the workingmen should

take a full view of the situation and weigh wen the consequences. The market for skilled labor is not now what it was only two or three years ago. The Pacific railroad and steam communication with Asia have opened channels through which myriads of the unemployed people of that region can find access to these remote lands-even, as we have seen, to the heart of slave-abhorring New England itself. Coolieism is but another name for African slave labor, and as in old times Massachusetts was the first to reap benefits from the latter her moneyed men will not hesitate to jump at the opportunity and realize the most they can from the new system of servile employment just introduced. Workingmen's strikes, therefore, however justifiable they may be under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances, are fraught with new dangers and vicissitudes. A new class of beings has sprang up to take the place of the honest artisan or mechanic who expects, nay, demands, a fair remuneration for his toil. This new class are entirely different in their habits, religion, mode of living, education and ideas of free government from our workingmen. They have no family ties, no patriotic love of this land, no associations, no likes or dislikes, no sentiments whatever akin to our people. They are ready to work for nothing and accustomed to live on less. These points, we suggest, ought to be taken into consideration before workingmen's strike for trivial causes is concluded upon; for in the hordes of Asiatics ready to swarm into our manufacturing villages, and into our city shops, stores, foundries, offices and elsewhere where cheap labor can be profitably employed, we see both an of our laboring classes and of future turbulence, if not of danger and disaster, more general and widespread.

THE CLEMENCY OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL .-It is quite a piece of horrible fun to read that the Captain General of Cuba on the occasion of his birthday has pardoned a soldier who was condemned to death. Perhaps this soldier had only killed some citizen of the United States.

THE FOREIGN INSURANCE BILL VETOED. Governor Hoffman has returned to the Secretary of State, without his signature, the Foreign Insurance bill. The Governor states many objections to the bill, showing that it discriminates most unjustly against foreign companies, but hopes that the next Legislature will pass a law which will secure the desired equalities.

IMPORTANT, IF BY AUTHORITY.-According to General Butler, who is supposed to speak by authority, any ship from any port in the United States, with men or arms on board for the Cuban cause, may go unmolested by the United States to within a marine league of the island of Cuba. If this has been spoken by authority then we may assume that volunteers for Cuba will no longer be pursued by our federal authorities on the soil or in the waters of the United States; but that they will be treated as the Fenians have been treated, that is, as unoffending parties, until caught crossing the line of a neighbor's territory for war upon a Power at peace with the United States. And why not? That is the question.

VENEZUELA'S NEW TROUBLE-A WAR WITH

HOLLAND POSSIBLE .- The news from Venezuela looks stormy. Guzman Blanco, who, at the head of his revolutionary followers, succeeded in upsetting the Monagas government, not content with having a war on his hands at home, desires to engage in a conflict with a foreign Power. His seizure of the Dutch mail steamer Honfleur is very !!kely to embroil him in serious trouble. The representative of the government of Holland has already left the country in consequence of the affront that has been offered to his nation. The ports of Lavela, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo are once again closed to foreign commerce. It is ever thus in most of these Central American States: some daring, unprincipled adventurer is slways ready to rise and endeavor to upset the government which he cannot or will not support. Such fellows are always sure to find followers, and they are the curse of every country that is burdened with them. The present revolution in Venezuela is of a class with all the disturbances that convulse the Spanish Ameri-

WE PUBLISH this morning an account of the execution of a negro murderer in Virginia, together with an interesting sketch of his crime, trial and conviction. Although the man hanged had several confederates he was the only one to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the other miscreants escaping with their lives, which, however, will be passed in

"GOODWOOD CUP."

Presentation at Columbia College Last Night A gay and festive throng crowded the walks of Columbia College last evening, and the College building was lighted up not only with pleasant faces but with every indication that there was a good time, and that it was the delight as well as the duty of everybody to be genial and happy.

The occasion for all this was the presents on of the "Goodwood Cup, Class of '71," to Mr James Morse, a Columbian of this class, who has distinguished himself above his class-mates, not so much for his proficiency in his studies, though that And so said all of Class II, and the Goodwood Cup, that is given for an amiable temper and a "Mark Tapley" kind of usefulness, was given with a hearty unanimity to Mr. James Morse. The presentation took piace on the stoop of the building in the front of which were gathered a bevy of fall indies, accompanied by their gentiemen friends. The cup was presented by Mr. C. C. Munroe, preceded by a few observations of encouragement to the Co tumbians generally and of well deserved praise to Mr. Morse, who suitably acknowledged the gift Mr. Morse, who suitably acknowledged the gift of the property of the cup in hand and exhibited it in proud but modest triumph to his friends.

in hand and exhibited it in proud but modest triumph to his friends.

The Columbians afterwards adjourned to supper, and talked over their codlego recollections together, notable amonest which was the fact, of which they were very proud, that Mr. George L. Keeves, a Columbian, has recently reserved a fellowship for honors in Trinity Codlege, Cambridge, England.

The entire arrangements were highly creditable to Mr. Robert Walters, jun., who acted as Grand Marshal on the occasion.

THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.

mai reunion in their hall in the New York University ouilding, and had, on the whole, alright merry time The society is composed exclusively of the alumniof the University, and is now thirty-eight years old, having been organized in 1832. The order first of ands, to the tune of "Maryland, my Maryland." Next came the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which, because of the myrihul manner in which they were written, provoked a gental uproar of laughter. After the genteinen had somewhat gained their equilibrium, the President, Mr. Gabrisky, delivered a very humorous and appropriate address, which was received with great applicable by the whole society. Rev. Hugh Emith Carpenter, one of the oldest of the alumni, next addressed the Eucletans, after which everylody and his friend made a virious on slaught upon the delicious viands under which the table was groaning, and soon succeeded in puttic, of themselves offside of the greater portion of them. Next came the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which, because of the myrihiul manner in

of them.

The craving of the "cellow inside" having been satisfied, speecime ing and singing soon became the order of the evening, and up to a very late hour wit and humor flowed forth in a most spontaneous magner.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Annual Exhibition at De Garmo's Rooms The annual exhibition of the Collegiate School took place yesterday afternoon at De Garmo's The affair derived considerable additional interest from the fact that it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the school, and the hall was crowded with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, with elegantly dressed with the exercises, and were by no means chary of their applause. The exhibition was under the immediate direction of the rector, Rev. Henry B. Chapin, Pn. D., and the excellent professor of elecution, Mr. Henry McCutcheon. A noticeable feature was the absence of a prompter and the entire irecdom from any hesitation or embarrassment on the part of the scholars. The programme was made up of deciamations and reclutions, and included five dia ogues. The deciamations were in great variety, ahowing the efforts of the most humble to enter in competition with the finely wrought and polished essays of the gifted ones, and including themes of every description, from "The Lady and the Tiger," by a little boy of seven, to the "Bridge of Signs," "Spartacus" and "Metamora," by the larger lads. As usual, the oratorical display was largely made up of the "heroit" and humorous, with an almost total absence of those gerns of pathos which are the most powerful lever that can be applied to move the feelings of any audience, and which might be cultivated with great effect in the teaching of youthful and pury minds. There were in all eleven declamations, and the dialogues "Coriolanus," scene 5, act v.; scene from William Tell; the "Rival Orators," and "The Speculators," At the close of the exercises the rector distributed a large number of prizes to the fortunate members of the "Roll of Honor," and the school was disbanded for the summer vacation. seemed highly pleased with the exercises, and were

MULIC IN CENTRAL PARK

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be flue, there will be music by the Canmencing at half past two o'clock. The following is the programme :

the programme:

1. Quick Step, "Prince Fraderic".
2. Gverture, "Bendbramide"
3. "Champaigne Gatop"
4. Selection from the "Jowess"
5. Selection from the "Jowess"
6. Selection from "L'Oguil Crove"
7. "Gage d'amicle"
8. Galop, "narbe Bleus"
9. Overture, "Euryanthe"
10. Waltz, "Wein and Gesang"
11. Grand Selection, "Belisario"
12. Quick Step, "Genevieve"
Popular Airs,WeberStrauss .Donizetti .Odenbach

SALE OF PAINTINGS. Last night there was a pretty good attendance of

art lovers at the rooms of Leeds & Miner, on Broadway. The Haughwout collection was on the stand, and to hight the sale will be finished up. Though there were plenty of people present there seemed to be very little monay. As a general thing the pictures sold at really disgraceful prices. Some very good pictures were put up, and it will be seen what a fa: 6 this auction turned out to be. It leaves the impres

this auction turned out to be. It leaves the impression that in New York there are very few lovers of art, or else the lovers of art there are happen to be particularly low in pocket.

A good copy of the "mailoune of the Golddinch" of Raphael Went for \$45; the "Gamblers," after Caravaggio, was knocked down at \$40; "John, of Prague," by C. S. Chire, was sold at \$55; "The Feast of Bacching as shocked down at \$40; "John, of Prague," by C. S. Chire, was sold at \$55; "The Feast of Bacching as shocked down at \$40; "John, of Prague," by C. S. Chire, was sold at \$55; "The Feast of Bacching as shocked down at \$40; "John, of Prague," by C. S. Chire, was sold at \$55; "The Feast of Bacching as sold at \$55; "The Feast of Bacching and one of his best, was sold at \$30. Two portraits, one of a gentlaming and the other of a lady, in collif costume, fine pictures, but Inconvenient from their magninly form, went for \$21 each. The lights and shades in the drapery of these pictures were really most remarkable, and showed that, whoever the artist, he was most thorough and au fatt in his work. The sale of such pictures at such prices was simply a sacrilege. In fact, such a sale only gave room for painful abjuntations at the taste of those present. A copy of Bomenichano's "Sybil," a bright, lively picture, brought \$50, "The Village Festival." attributed to Molhant, and quite a study in its quaint Flemish characteristics, went for \$30. Diana, with Nympis, Bathing, surprised by Acteon, a copy of Jacob DeWitt, and worth some 33. Diana, with Nymphs, Bathing, surprised by Acteon, a copy of Jacob DeWitt, and worth something from its variety of posture and artistic natu-rainess, was sold for \$29. A nude study of "Venus," middling good, went for \$10.

HOME WARD BOUND.

Red Cloud and Red Dog on Their Way to

Red Cloud and Red Dog with his brave men and their squaws left the city yesterday morning, for the West, by the half-past ten o'clock train on the Hudson River Railroad. St. Nicholas Hotel was son River Rairoad. St. Nicholas Hotel was crowded with people to wish them farewell and a pleasant journey. To all whose hands were offered, as far as they could get at them, they gave a very hearty shake. Their visit to the city has put them into a much more amfable mood than that which they possessed on their arrival. Not the least circumstance in producing this is the offer of the government to give them horses at Fort Laramie to carry them to their reservation. When this intelligence was received on Wednesday Red Cloud telegraphed his thanks to Secretary Cox for the kindness shown.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PHYSICIAN.

nr. John Murphy, ex-Coroner of Kings county attempted suicide last night by cutting his throat with a penknife, at his residence, No. 213 Fifth street. Brooklyn, E. D. He was removed to the Fourth street station house and properly cared for. Excessive stimulation, caused by grief for the loss of his wife, induced the attempt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Professor Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and Frank Shaw, of Boston, are at the

Colonel Pemberton, of Little Rock; B. E. Smith, of Obio; General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; M. Cushing, of the United States Navy; E. E. Buroughs, of North Carolina; J. B. Burbank, for the United States Army, and Colonel S. S. Elisworth, of Penn Yan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General S. Stanwood, of Alabama; Colonel R. M. Cnamberlin, of San Francisco; Dr. F. B. Mail ry, of Connecticut; General A. D. Streight, of Indiana-polis; Captain J. Hartley, of the United States Army; Dr. A. H. Evans, of California, and S. B. Payne, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan

Pr. fessor S. P. Reynolds, of Alabama; Major H. C. Hosling, of Louisiana, and Captain J. Munson, of Connecticut, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. G. W. Rider, of Pennsylvania, and Professor R. W. Thompson, of Paris, are at the St. Eimo

Rev. W. C. Fyfe, of Calcutta; H. Hormer, of Dela ware; A. Harrison, of Pittsburg; W. Hitchcock, of Boston, and C. E. Adams, of Massachusetts, are at

C. B. Kimbail, General Passenger Agent of the Narraganset Steamship Company, is at the Union

John H. L. Fuller, of Washington, and Robert W. Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., are at the Everett House. Commander J. M. Bradford, of the United States Navy; G. R. Blanchard, of Baltimore; W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Colonel Sutherland, of the United

Dr. D. L. Huntington, of the United States Army and Charles Du Pont Buck, of Pennsylvania, are at he Albemarle Hotel.

States Army, and twenty-one members of the Grad-

nating Class of 1870, West Point, are at the Fifth

Professor Lamaroux, of New York; C. E. Fitch, of the Syracuse Journal; J. Castine and S. W. Fountain, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman

House.

Jacob H. Taylor, of Battimore; C. L. Paris, of Cincinnati, and J. S. Hul, of Boston, are at the Coleman

Senstor A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; M. Marshall, of Milwaukee; R. Farley, of Boston; C. H. Winfield, of New York, and Captain W. Corbine, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. General C. H. Van Wyck, of Middletown, N. V.,

and James Gray, of Wisconsin, are at the irving Major J. G. Trumbull, of the United States Army;

J. D. Bright, of Kentucky, and C. S. Hargous, o

OBITUARY.

Jerome Napoleon Benaparte.

Jerome Napoleon Bemaparte, the son of Jerome Shaparte and Miss Elizabeth Patterson, died in Baltimore Jesterday, aged sixty-five years. With the romantic story of the marriage of his pare the refusal of the Emperor to recognize the alliance and the refusal of the Pope to grant a divorce, our readers are familiar. It is also well known that Jerome subsequently became King of Westphalts and in 1807 married Frederica Catharine, daughter of the King of Wirtemberg, by whom he had the present Prince Napoleon. The subject of this present Prince Napoleon. The subject of this sketch was born in England. In 1805, while his mother was there awaiting the result of the Emperor's decision regarding her marriage. In 1811 she returned to her father's home in Baltimore, bringing the boy with her. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1826. Soon after ne married Miles Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a lady of large fortune, whose wealth, added to his own, made aim one of the richest men in Baltimore. It is i teresting to not that his mother-in-law. Mrs. Williams, died in the same house yesterday, two hours after the breath left his body.

house yesterday, two hours after the breath left his body.

Mr. Bonaparte resided for some years in Paris during the regn of Louis Philippe, under the name of Patterson. After the ascension of Napolson III. his eldest son, Jerome Napolson, a graduate of West Point, entered the French army, of which he is now a colonel and also an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. His grandmother, now ninety years of age, still lives in Baltimore, in the full possess on of all her faculties. The old lady is confident that the colonal will succeed Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France. It is a notsworthy fact that the decased subject of this sketch was more like the great Napoleon than any other of the ismily. The resemblance between him and the Emperor's portraits was so siriking as to attract attention whereyer he went, and particularly while in Paris. Being a gentleman of wealth Mr. Bonaparte had no regular business, although he studied law when a young man. He, however, engaged to some extent in agricultural pursuits. In Baltimore he was influential with the citizens and highly respected by all who knew him personally.

Ferdinand Barrot.

nand Barrot, the French advocate and politician, in Paris yesterday. M. Barrot was born in 1805 and by profession was an advocate. In 1845 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He first attracted attention by his ability in treating with mainters pertaining to Algeria, and on the full of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he was elected to represent that colony in the Coustment Assembly. He was the counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts of that Prince upon Stassbourg and Boulogne, and on the election of Napoleon to the presidency he made him his secretary. He also acted as one of his Minsters from October, 1849, to March, 1850. Shortly after this he was appointed Ambas-ador to Turin, and this post he held till the coup d'écat which mangurated the second empire. Under the new order of things his was successively appointed a Councilier of State and a Senat r. In these positions he never took a very active part. Deceased was made Commander of the Le ion of Honor in 1852 and was appointed Grand Referendary of the French Senate in 1867, and at the time of his death was slixty-five years of age. on was an advocate. In 1845 he becam

Charles Eustache Corta. another French Senator, Charles Eustache Corta who died on Thursday in the city of Paris. Deceased was born in 1805.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RA LROAD COMMUTERS! WAR.

The Indignation Meeting at Montelals Last
Night—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.
An Addiffied meeting of indignant commuters
and others interested in the government of the Morris and Essex branch of the Delaware, Laokawanna and Western Railroad was held
last evening at Wetching Hall, Montelair.
The attendance was not large, but weighty and in-The attendance was not large, but weighty and in

The attendance was not large, but weighty and inticential. Shortly after cight o'clock order was
called and Mr. Sammel Whide chosen to preside, the
post of secretary being voted to Mr. Robert Hening,
in response to a call from the chair Mr. W. R. Torrey, chairman of the commuters' Executive Committee, made a few remarks and called on Mr.
Temple to address the meeting.

Mr. D. H. Temple, of Eloomield, said he could not
add much to the printed report except to emphasize
portions of it. In conver alion with another of the
committee, Mr. Sullivan said, subsequent to the visit
to Sloan, they had come to the conclus on that their
effort to effect an amicable adjustment of
these outrageous grievances had signally falled.
Mr. Sloan treated them like interiorers, and tod
them it was no use to come there. The commany's
mind was made up not to listen to any complaints.
There was not, Mr. Gemple said, the intensity of
feeling at first shown amor g the different there
was still a widespread iceling and sense of the
unjust, ungracous and outrageous course pursued by the Kalirond Company. If the obnoxious
rules had been ma le at the outset, printed on the
original agreement, then would there be no proper
ground of compilate. He did not believe in the
efficacy of lawsuits, but if the wide spread feeling
now fet could be distinctly expressed, it would have,
he thought, a favorable effect. If there was, have
ever, to be a lawsuit, he was in favor of a hundred
mosquito ones instead of one large one. It was more
difficult to vanquish a host of mosquitos than a few
lions or tigers.

St. Edward Moran next addressed the meeting,

lions or tigers.

Mr. Edward Moran next addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were passe4:—

after which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed by the
Chairman to secure competent counsel; and, if so advised, to
commence legal proceedings at once.

Resolved, That the translat committee solicit additional
subscriptions to the fund and collect assessments on the
same as directed by the executive committee, which shall be
deposited with the treasurer as fast as collected.

Resolved, That a conference committee of five be appointed to confer with the citizens of Orange on the propriety of calling a mass meating of the patons of the
Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad, the object of
which meeting shall be the organization of a State League
for the protection of travellers.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Parkburst and

Remarks were also made by Mr. Parkhurst and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Directors or the Newark and Paterson Railroad, held at the Erie office, in this city yesterday, the resignation of Mr. Thomas I. Peddie, of Newark, as president, was presented and accepted. James Fisk, Jr., was appointed in his